511 be explained without reference to the Jewish enterprise in the country. It is, however, undeniable that to a considerable extent Jewish endeavors in Palestine are correlated with the increase of the Arab population, the rise in its living standard
511 and the improvement of its health. One must not
744 ignore the direct contribution of Jewish health services and physicians to the physical well-being of the Arabs in the country. (It is noteworthy that practically none of the Arab doctors is a rural resident. The Arab village community is entirely dependent on government health services or on physicians and medical facilities in the Jewish
[467] settlements.) Hundreds of Arabs enrolled in the Palestine Labor League are members of the Histadrut-operated Workers' Sick Fund. For a nominal fee many Arab villagers receive medical aid in the clinics of the Jewish settlements. Great numbers of Arabs are admitted to Jewish hospitals, particularly that of Hadassah (Women's Zionist
744 Organization) in Jerusalem. Special health cen-
743 ters in Zemah (Ṣamakh), in Huleh and elsewhere, established and maintained with the participation of various Jewish institutions --- such as Hadassah, Workers' Sick Fund, the Hebrew University and others --- serve primarily the Arabs of the region. Jewish doctors dwelled -- and a portion of them still live -- in medium-sized and small Arab towns such as Hebron, Beisan, Jenin and elsewhere. They maintained their residence through the years of the disturbances (1936-39) and even after some of them were murdered by Arab terrorists. (At the present time the Arab boycott forces Jewish physicians to leave small Arab towns which they inhabited and served for many years.)